THE NATIONAL ERA.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION-DISSOLUTION OF

THE UNION. FEBRUARY 11TH AND 12TH The consideration of the question relating to the disposition of the petition was resumed on

Monday, when Mr. Chase spoke as follows: Mr. Chase's remarks were published in the the Era last week.] Mr. Dayton of New Jersey said he was an ad-

vocate of the right of petition in its full extent, but he had yet to learn that this right extended to the destruction of the sovereign power pati-tioned. It was a right limited to the redress of

But he sgreed with the Senator from New Hampshire, in his comments upon the reception of the proceedings of the meeting at Wilmington, North Carolina. That was a violation of the usage of the Senate, by which all such papers, ning from the North, had been uniformly objected to, and the question of reception then laid upon the table. When some time since a memorial of the kind was presented by the Sen-stor from New York, (Mr. Seward.) the question of reception was raised, and then isid upon the

[Mr. Dayton very clearly showed the nature of the usage, and the readiness with which it had been violated by the slaveholders, as follows:]

But, sir, let me say, with great respect, this rule or usage ought to be lived up to, upon both sides of the Chamber. And permit me to say that it has been violated, in my judgment, in the case to which the Senator from New Hampshire | Mr Halel has referred—the case of the momorial of the Senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Man-gum]—in which the South has come before us to agitate this question. The rule never, as I un derstood it, applied simply to those cases where Congress was asked for some action. One half of these slavery memorials have been nothing more than a declaraton of opinion, an enunciation of sentiments; and the reception of those memorials, whether asking Congress to pass laws or limiting themselves to the mere enunciation of opinion, were all laid upon the table, upon the rule and practice of the Senate. Yet, here is a memorial upon this very exciting subject, which comes here and is received by our friends upon the other side of the Chamber. Now, sir, the rule ought to be applied to both sides of the question, and I will apply it to both sides of the question This rule has been adopted by me in good faith, with a view to avoid the agitation of this question. As to the petition before them, however, he was

opposed to receiving it at all.

Mr. Cass thought the right of petition important, but the ballot box much more important. In England, all the people had left was the right of petition; but the people here could change their rulers, when they pleased. Petitions should be decent in their language, and the action they tutional power of Congress.

If we have no power to grant the prayer of the petition, why should such a petition be received? and our time thus profitlessly spent might be devoted to useful and national purposes. I am not speaking, sir, of a doubtful question—of petitions for measures of doubtful validity, and about which reasonable men may differ and do differ. These should be respectfully received and considered. But I speak of applications for the exercise of powers which we have clearly and undeniably no right to assume—like this for the dissolution of the Union, or for the annihilation of a State of this

It has been said, sir-and it has been said in reproach—that if we ought not to receive petitions asking us to do an unconstitutional act we ought not to receive petitions or remonstrances gainst such an act

I do not so understand our own duties or the rights of the people. There is a great difference between a proposition to do what we have no right to do, and a remonstrance against doing it, when there is reason to apprehend it may be done. The one asks us to violate our oaths and the Constitution, the other to recollect the obligations of

This petition asks us to dissolve the Union. I wicked and foolish proposition could be more love the Union so much, cease your aggressions powerfully expressed, I should adopt it with pause in your efforts to destroy that Constituti

the Union were really indanger from the petition

proposition to entertain it receives any favor in this body. It would be, or at least appear to be, an assumption of power-as if by some possibility we could do something to the effect and with the tendency which this, I will say presumptuous, petition contemplates. Now, sir, I think the substance of the petition is such that, to be proper, it should have a preamble in these words:

the commencement of this session, you and each of you took your solemn oath in the presence of God, upon the Holy Evangelists, that you would support the Constitution: now, therefore, we pray you to take immediate steps to break up the Union, and overthrow the Constitution of the United States

as soon as you can." Mr Butler. It seems to me that it is a petition for the right to commit suicide, originating, I will not say with madmen, but presented by those who have the terch in their hands to burn down the temple, and then come here and preach ser-mons over the ruins of this country which they have aroused into confl-gration, and attempt to throw the blame upon others; yes, sir, men who, when they have applied the torch, themselves come here and preach sermons over the ruins they have caused, and throw the blame upon

Mr. Hale. This discussion has illustrated one fact which gives me very great satisfaction; and that is, that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Cass] has avowed a principle of action directly contrary to that which was indicated by his vote upon a petition presented by me only two or three days ago, and to which I desire to call his attention. The honorable Sepator, in the discrimination which he makes, says that he would reject those petitions which ask for action such as the Senate have no right to grant-as in this case he conceives that we have no power to receive such petitions; but that if any of the citizens of this country apprehend action upon the part of Congress, which they think will be deleterious to the terests of the country, they have a right to remonstrate, and that their remonstrances should be

How frail is human memory, Mr. President It was only on Thursday last that I had the honor to present precisely such a paper as that of which the honorable Senator speaks—a petition of citizens coming here and asking for no action what-soever, but merely requesting that Congress would not admit any more slave States; and on that oc-casion the honorable Senator voted against its re-

Mr. Cass, (interposing) Will the Senator from New Hampshire allow me? I understand that that petition prayed for the action of Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into new

Mr. Hale. No, sir; nothing like it: it was against action, and precisely within the definition laid down in the speech of the honorable Senator. It asked for no action whatever. I appeal, therefore, to honorable Senators, whether I was not clearly within the rule established by the honora-

Mr. Cass, (interposing.) Was it not the object of that petition to prohibit slavery in California, New Mexico, and such other States as might hereafter apply for admission into the Union? No; nothing of the kind. It was a simple petition that Congress should not act for the purpose of admitting any State which should hereafter apply for admission with a slaveholding

I do not know what it is that has called up such a storm on this occasion. I have before me the journal of 1848, and I find upon the 99th page that the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Cameron] presented a petition from the Philadelhia Anti Slavery Society, of a precisely similar kind. There was no such excitement—no storm on that occasion—no talk about torches, and burn-ing temples, and funeral sermons. At the same session I presented eight petitions to the same effect, and there was no such storm, and no such display of elequence. It does not grow out of the Mr. Butle but from something extraneous to them. But I will turn round to address a word to the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Da-vis,] who addressed the Senate the other day upon this subject. His remarks fell upon my ear with a pain that I cannot express, when he stated that the reason why he should vote against the reception of this petition was, that we have no right nor power to grant its prayer. Well, sir, if this is the correct ides, that venerated man in Massachu-sette, whose real in behalf of the right of petition inspired us with so much sympathy and gratitude, was all wrong. We have been all along deluding ourselves into the pertinacious asseveration of an

been wrong. The gentlemen from the South affirm, and I doubt not with perfect sincerity and honesty, that they do not believe that Congress has any power over the subject of alavery in the Territories, and consequently that petitions for any section on that subject are petitions for action on the part of Congress which Congress is not authorized to take. According, therefore, to the doctrine laid down by the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Davis.] those gentlemen have all along been right in voting not to receive petitions on that instructions to report that the Senate has not the been right in voting not to receive petitions on that subject. Again, I say, sir, that, if the doctrine attempted to be established by the honorable Senation. There is no question whether the Union tor from Massachusetts is right, we have been entirely mistaken upon the whole subject of the right of petition, and that the course of gentlemen from the South has been entirely right.

Mr. D vis of Massachusetts rose to address the Chair and the course of gentlemen sons I have stated.

Mr. Foote, (interposing) Will the honorable

Mr. Foote (interposing) said: Will the Senator from Massachusetts allow me a word? gratulate the honorable Senator from New Hampshire on his conversion. I congratulate him that he has at last discovered that the South bas all along been right. I trust, since he has finally come to light, that he will never again go darkling along on his way, as he has formerly done. I congratulate him on his conversion.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts. I think the hon-orable Senstor from New Hampshire does not quite do me justice, though he intends to do so. I think that the Senate will be able to recall to heir recollection he position which I took the other day when the matter was up. In the first place, in my judgment, the petitioners asked for that which was, to my mind, palpably out of our power. I went on to say that we could not grant the thing prayed for, and none of us were disposed to grant it if we could. I gave these two reasons for my intended course on that occasion; and I will now add, that what my heart tells me is right no casuistry can prevail upon me not to do, nor to do that which I believe is wrong. Now, I do say that, in asking this body to take measures to dissolve this Union, there is palpable wrong. It is wrong, not morally only, but wrong politically. It is out of our power to concede what is required of us. This satisfies my mind. I settle no principle in regard to the general right of petition. this well known that at all times, when that right has some into question, I have supported and maintained it; but now there comes a case that I can see is palpably wrong in itself, and I am prepared to act on it instanter. I require no reflec ion on it. I require no further information know that we have nothing to do with the

Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania said he was opposed to the reception of the petition. I have always discriminated thus far, that the prayer of the petitioner must be respectful to the body to which it was to be presented. This petition the not think is respectful, because it asks substantially what the Senator from Massachusetts on my left [Mr. Webster] asserts it to do; that is, that we should violate the oaths that we have taken at the chair in which you are seated. That is not respectful; it is not proper. It is asking more than we can grant; and therefore, as much as I am in favor of the right of petition, I shall vote against the reception of this petition; and if opportunity offers, vote against the petition.

[Mr. Cooper then proceeded to make an orator. ical display of devotion to the Union. Mr. Clemens of Alabama sneered at these rhe

torical flourishes about the Union, and gave the cold shoulder to these Northern sentimental-

Mr. Clemens. I am glad to hear so many declarations, on the part of Northern gentlemen, that they do not intend to aid in accomplishing the designs expressed by these petitioners. I always listen with pleasure to such avowals; but I am constrained to say that a little more action, and a little less talking, would be more to the purpose. If Senators desire us to believe them sincere in their professions of love for the Union, that sincerity ought to be manifested by their conduct. has put the Union in danger? Not the South; for we have committed no aggressions, and propose to commit none. We are responsible only for making known our determination to resist oppression, come from what quarter it may. It is the North, and the North alone, who are the agitators. It is the North alone by whom this fair fabric has been shaken to its centre; and the allegation that there are Southern disunionists, for the sake of disunion, is an unmitigated calumshall vote for rejecting it; and if there were any other mode by which our indignation at such a without being branded as it deserves. If you which is its only bond. You need be under no [Mr. Cass then branched off into a discussion of the blessings of the Union, and the horrors of Disunion, speaking with as much fervency as if

attempt to perpetrate a wrong.
Sir, I do not believe there is a man in the en efore the Senate]

Mr. Webster. I am quite sorry that my friend hope, also, there is not one who will suffer his from New Hampshire has presented any such petition as this, and I shall be quite surprised if the matter what may be the cost of resistance. We mean, at all hazards, to defend the Constitution. If that is faction, we are guilty. If that is dis-union, we are disunionists. If that is a crime against the Republic, we have much to answer

> I have heard enough, Mr. President, of hypo critical whining about the Union from those who are its deadliest foes If you want peace, you have only to say so. Let us alone. We ask no more. Or, if you will not do that, spare us your lamentations. If you are determined to destroy the Constitution, be men—own it publicly, and take the responsibility. Do not seek to shift i to our shoulders.

Mr. Chase. A few words, and but a few, in reference to the remarks of the distinguished Sena-tor from Michigan, [Mr. Cass.] I am glad that Senators have done individually that which the Senate is unwilling to do collectively; and by no one has that duty been performed with more ability and eloquonce than by that honorable Sena-tor. He has assigned, as have also other Senators, the reasons wby the prayer of this petition should not be granted. And no one, in favor of receiving this petition, has suggested any further action than that these reasons should be assigned by the Senste, not in debate, but by report. I have asked for even less than that-barely that the right of petition, secured by the Constitution itself, should be preserved inviolate. And the obligation to maintain that right inviolate is as binding upon every Senator by the oath he has taken to support the Constitution, as the duty of maintaining any other right secured by it.

How are we met in the argument of this ques tion? One Senator assigns one rule by which the right of petition should be limited; another, another; and a third, one different from either. The rule of restriction which meets the most general acceptance seems to be this: that the people have no right to petition; or, if they do, have no right to be heard, unless we, to whom the petition is addressed, think it is perfectly within our power to grant its prayer. If this be so, the remark of

present a case in which the judgment of an indi-vidual Senator against the constitutionality of the action invoked is clear; but to a case in which the judgment of the majority is clear against it. Is that a distinction which can be maintained for moment? If I am at liberty to vote for the rea moment? If I am at liberty to vote for the reception of a petition praying for action, not, in my individual judgment, within our constitution al competency, am I the less free so to vote, because a majority concur with me in that judgment? Can it be said that the Constitution is violated by a vote to receive a petition, when a majority is of opinion that its prayer cannot constitutionally be granted, but not violated by a like vote, when a single Senator so voting entertains. vote, when a single Senator so voting entertains resentative who directly or indirectly assents to Letter of Mr. Godey to the Editors of the Columbia that opinion, no matter how clearly? I do not so understand the obligations which I come under here. Those obligations bind us to support the Constitution and maintain the Union; and while which our citizens signally manifest when occawe support the Constitution and maintain the Union, we are bound also to maintain the rights of the People, and among those none more sacredly than the right of petition. Let us take care, then, that we do not nullify this right by limitations inconsistent with its free exercise, and never thought of, except when a particular sen-timent is to be propitiated by the rejection of Northern petitions. I am for upholding this right by receiving this petition. We can then take such action in reference to it as our obliga-

tions to the Constitution and to the Union re-Mr. Butler. I rise to return my thanks to the Mr. Butler. I rise to return my thanks to the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Cooper] for a remark that he made; and I trust I may be permitted to qualify it. He said that he hoped that the time would never come when the citizen of the South shall visit the battle-fields of the North, Saratoga and Brandywine, under a passport, and those living at Brandywine shall visit the plains of Eutaw as strangers in the land through which they pass. There are other graves, Mr. President; there are graves in California Mr. President; there are graves in California and Mexico; and they are the graves of gallant men, who interposed to secure the victory. And I hope the day will never arrive when their comourselves into the pertinacious asseveration of an obstinate error. If this be the whole of the right of petition, then the South has all along been in the right in this contest, and we of the North have this debate. I hope it is at an end; and I shall

To C. W. Philles, Esq., Chairman State Central Committee.

instructions to report that the Senate has not the tion. There is no question whether the Union ought to be dissolved at all; we are unanimous

Senator vote for the reception of a petition which he announced the other day, in our hearing, to be devised by madmen?

Mr. Seward. I have never yet seen the petition of any human being that I would not re-ceive, and I do not know that I ever shall. It is not enough to justify me in refusing to hear any human being, that I have not the power to grant the prayer of his petition. The Constitution imposes no restriction or modification upon the right of petition. Petitions presented by madmen are harmless, and the way to render the most harmless is, to hear them and give them an answer—a civil answer. It is a civil answer that turns away wrath. I believe that if no petitions upon the subject of slavery had been rejected, there would never have be the dissolution of the Union. So long as you suffer those who are disunionists to maintain a fals issue upon the right of petition, so long do I be-lieve that that right will be misused and perverted for such purpose. It is for that reason that desire to receive this and all other petitions.

The distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. Cass] has adverted to one or two cases, and asks, by way of a parallel, whether we would receive petitions under such circumstances—as, for instance, petitions to declare that there is no God? Well, sir, wave seen an incident very similar to that tried in legislative experience. have seen large masses of men agitated by what they regarded as dangers of the union of the Church and the State, growing out of the em-ployment of chaplains in legislative bodies. I have seen such petitions presented, and a great public effort made to compel the attention of the legislative body to a discussion of the question. They were received and kindly examined, and a disposition made of them, in accordance with the views of the legislative body.

The result on that occasion was a complete termination of the agitation. I remember also petitions, very numerously circulated, being pre-sented to legislative bodies to prohibit the reading of the Bible in the common schools, and the ques-tion then arose as to the wisest way to dispose of them. Some wished to reject and others to receive them and give them an answer. They were received, and a calm and elaborate answer made to them. That was more than ten years ago, and no petition of the kind has been since received. And no petition for the dissolution of the Union will be again presented, if we receive this, and give the answer to it that is in the mouth as well as in the heart of every member of this body. It is a simple question of reasons. We are not above giving reasons to our fellowmen. George Washington himself was not above giving a reason why this Union should not be dissolved. He gave such reasons earnestly and fully in his Farewell Address. The Senate of the United States, in my humble judgment, is not above the petition of the humblest citizen of the United States, and the declaration that they cannot and will not entertain the dissolution, is a question upon which they might, with great propriety and with great advantage, act at

Mr. Foote. Does the honorable Senator mean to say that madmen have the right to send petitions here? .The question was then stated upon the motion

to receive the petition. The yeas and nays having been ordered upon the motion, were taken, and resulted-yeas 3,

Yeas—Messrs. Chase, Hale, and Seward—3.
Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clarke, Clay, Clemens, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Gre ne, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Points except this one, does his advocacy of sla-points except this one, does his advocacy of sla-points except this one, does his advocacy of sla-should be offended? geon, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Webster, Whitcomb, and Yulee—51. So the petition was not received.

CONNECTICUT FREE SOIL CONVENTIMN.

LETTER FROM JOHN VAN BUREN.

This seems to have been a spirited gathering of of Washington county, presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents, from different parts of the State. John M. Niles, formerly United States Senator, reported the resolutions, which were decided, strong, and unequivocal. Mr. Niles also made a speech in the evening. John Van Buren was expected to speak, but not being able to do so, sent the following letter to the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1850. My DEAR SIR: I have purposely delayed answering your note of the 3d instant, till I could say, with certainty, whether I could be with you or not, and now regret to reply that my engagements here to-morrow will not allow of my absence from the city.

There never was a time when those who desire to see slavey prohibited in the Territories of the United States, and abolished by the General Gov-ernment wherever it has the power, were more urgently called upon to speak and act with energy and decision. The recent message of the Presi-dent, in favor of the non-intervention policy, ought, I think, to satisfy his supporters in the nonslaveholding States, that no assistance is to be expected from him in resisting the spread of slavery ; and that whatever their hopes in this respect may have been, they are destined to disapointment. The course of General Cass, at the same time, while it is in conformity with his declarations during the late canvass, leaves us nothing to hope from him, or those who now sustain him. Seeing as we thus do, an extraordinary conjunction of men determined to arrest the action of the Gov-ernment on this subject, whilst slavery steadily advances upon Free Soil, recent events indicate that neither of the two old national parties can compel an adherence by their members to their respective organizations. Mr. Winthrop, the regular Taylor nominee for speaker, was defeatis addressed, think it is perfectly within our power to grant its prayer. If this be so, the remark of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Hale] is full of force, that every Senator is bound to vote against the reception of every petition which invokes any action whatever which in his deliberate judgment is beyond our power.

According to this rule, the honorable Senator from Michigan is bound to vote against every petition which contains in it a prayer to prohibit the extension of slavery hy act of Congress. The Senator from Michigan says, indeed, he does not go so far as that. The rule, he thinks, does not present a case in which the judgment of an indi-

of the Government to its advocates.

Under such circumstances, a deep responsibility devolves upon the opponents of slavery. They should first of all be true to their principles, their organization, and their candidates. They should hold their representatives to a rigid responsibility, and dismiss them if they falter or betray their trusts. They should meet and expose the systematic efforts making to alarm the business interests of the country, by threats of dissolving the Union—threats which the patriotism of the nation will rebuke and defy. They

sion requires. Humanity, reason, civilization, right, and justice, are with us. The example of other nations cheers, while it chides us. The entire population of the non-slaveholding States, at the last Presidential canvass, made profession of the faith of freedom, and the only rivalry between parties was as to the depth of manifested by works, and a just and enlight-ened people will review the execution. It is rep-resented at Washington by men of transcendent ability and courage. Allen, King, Wilmot, and Giddings, with several others whom I might name, from their nerve, intellect, irreproachable public and private characters, are singularly adapted to the present work. They may count on the support of a free and firm people, and take fresh courage in defending the precious trust confided to them. But I must stop. I am running forward to anticipate the triumph of truth, which I feel to be certain when my object was only to exto be certain, when my object was only to ex-cuse myself for not attending your Convention, and to glance at some considerations which make activity and energy, on our part, now an imperative duty. Again expressing my regret at being unable to join you, and my fervent wishes for the success of the cause you advocate.

1 am truly yours,

J. Van Burren.

LETTER FROM MR. WILMOT.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 23, 1850. Dhan Sin: I read with surprise and regret an article in your paper of the 17th inst, taking exceptions to my course in the election of Speak-er. I am surprised that any constituent of mine should have doubted for a moment that I would continue to occupy with firmness the high ground in defence of Freedom upon which I stood in the late Congressional canvass, when I received your generous support. Did I not declare my open and uncompromising opposition to all nominations made under the degrading test of slavery propagandism? Have I, since my election, done anything inconsistent with that position? If not, then wherein am I obnoxious to censure? Have I betrayed any trust confided to me, or abandoned any principle to the support of which I stood pledged, either expressly or by implication? You recognised me as a Democrat, and supported me as such at my late election. In what respect have I changed or varied my position from what it then was, which authorizes you at this time to speak doubtingly, and with disparagement, of my standing and character as a Democrat? You will, believe, upon reflection, be satisfied that you have done me injustice; and, if so satisfied, I know that your magnanimity will be prompt to redress the

There is not a Representative from the South upon the floor of Congress, of the Democratic party, who is not free to declare, that under no political necessity whatever will he vote for a man for any office or place under the Government, who resists by legislative action the extension of slavery into the free Territories of the nation. Are my constituents willing to be thus proscribed? Or are they content to enter an idle and ineffectual protest against it, giving sanction and support to this outrageous wrong, by elevating, in so far as they are able, the men who perpetrate the wrong, to all the high places in this Government? Are they prepared to endorse the doctrine, that support of slavery extension constitutes the one and only qualification for office? Are they willing the statistics of the product and the statistics of the statistics thus to stultify themselves and their children If the South be wrong, then is it not right to resist the wrong? And to make the degree and measure of resistance extensive as the wrong itself, and adequate to its overthrow? You seem to think that I attach too much im-

portance to the great issue between Freedom and Slavery Are not the interests of Freedom and of free labor as high and holy as the interests of Slavery? Do I attach more importance to this struggle than do the South? They deem the interests of Slavery of such magnitude as to over ride all other questions, and even to justify a dis-solution of the Union. May not I regard the interests of Freedom as of sufficient moment to warrant a departure from the dictates of a caucus to be permitted to maintain its principles by acts and votes, and the freemen of the North be content with humble protest and remonstrance Which interest, Freedom or Slavery, do you think would triumph in a conflict conduc such principles? Southern constituencies never condemn their Representatives for standing to firm or going too far in the support of Slavery, even where the demands of Slavery are clearly unjust; yet it seems that you hold me culpable for a too zealous maintenance of principles You impute to me as an error, that I have "suf-fered myself to be wholly carried away with the

Have I suffered myself theme of the Proviso!" to be carried as far as have the entire Southern wing of the party? Yet you have not underta ken to excommunicate them from the Democratic Where is the justice in this? Or do num bers control the great principles of right and wrong? Have I been carried so far by the "theme of the Proviso," as to abandon any of the great principles which make up the Democratic creed? Am I less a strict constructionist—less an advocate of free trade-less hostile to monopo lies and special privileges—less anything that constitutes the Democrat, because I resist the ex-tension of slavery? But I refused to support the tension of slavery? But I refused to support the caucus nominations for Speaker and Clerk! Do my constituents desire that my voice and vote in the national Congress shall be controlled by a caucus that openly tramples their principles under foot? Allow me to present an example. You endorse the Democracy of Mr. Cobb, in the very article in which you call mine in questions. He and I substantially agree upon all questions, except the great one which now absorbs public attention, the extension of Slavery. very extension constitute him the better Democrat? Or does my refusal to support him in the face of his defaration that "under no political necessity" would be support me, give him the proference over me as an orthodox partism? You may say that we are both wrong. If so, are we not equally wrong? And by what measure of justice do you endorse him, and condemn me? But I hold that we are not both equally wrong. This seems to have been a spirited gathering of the Who has been driven to his position in the the Free Democracy of the State. Daniel G. Platt, maintenance of a just cause, is right; and he who took a wrong position to uphold an unjust cause, is wrong, and wholly in the wrong. To reason otherwise is to confound and obliterate all dis-

tinction between right and wrong.

My vote for Mr. Root is particularized as specially objectionable. Mr. Root opposed General Taylor's election, and is as decided an opponent of the present Administration as myself, or any other man in Congress. He and I stood together in support of Martin Van Buren and Charles F. Adams. He had broken loose from his previous party relations, and uniformly refused to support any of the Administration candidates for Speaker, and I am unable to see the wrong of my casting a vote for him. The only importance that can justly attach to my course in the election of Speaker arises from my constant refusal to vote for Cobb. This I justify as right, and just what my constituents had reason to expect and demand

at my hands. Permit me in conclusion again to express the Permit me in conclusion again to express the surprise and pain which your article gave me; both because I value your good opinion, and because I could not feel that I had justly merited your censure. My respect for you has induced me to notice it; a course which I have not felt called upon to adopt towards the Pennsylvanian, in its recent malignant and systematic assaults. The editor of that paper seems maddened by his late disappointment. He gives expression to his long cherished personal hatred of myself, in long cherished personal hatred of myself, in charges so ridiculously false as to obtain no credit with those who have observed my course as a pub-lic man. Malice is blind and impotent—so ordered by a kind Providence, as a shield to the innocent, and a punishment to him who allows its poison to corrupt his heart. For Mr. Forney's character I entertain no respect, and am indiffer-ent alike to his censure or his praise. But I am not indifferent to the good opinion of my constit-uents, at whose hands I have received such great and unmerited favors; nor can I submit in silence to the charge of having betrayed their interests to the charge of having betrayed their interests, or disappointed their just expectations. I have ever dealt frankly and sincerely with them, and have no fears that they will deal unjustly with me. I have taken my position upon all public questions with a decision that left no room to doubt where I stood. In my conscience I stand acquitted of ever having falsified my professions by my acts, or disappointed any just expectations. by my acts, or disappointed any just expectations arising out of my position when a candidate for popular favor.
I have written with earnestness, but with no

feelings of unkindness; and I beg you to credit my sincerity in the assurance I give of my con-tinued friendship and esteem. Truly, yours, To O. G. Hempstead,

Editor of the Democrat, Montross.

A MAN IN THE MARKET.

If any of our readers, befogged by patriotic litism of the nation will rebuke and defy. They should scout the compromise with slavery, which this violence is intended to secure, and hold up to let bim read the following letter, and recant his

(8. C.) Telegraph. PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1849. Gentlemen: I have just been made aware, by an article in the South Caroliman, that you have made an attack on the "Lady's Book" for entertaining and publishing opinions against the institutions of the South. I have been publishing the Lady's Book for twenty years, and if in that time one

Lady's Book for twenty years, and y in that time one line can be found aspersing in any way Southern insulutions, I am milling to fall under your censure. If I am responsible for publishing articles from writers who write for abolition papers, how much more open to censure must the proprietors of "Sartain's Magazine" be, whose contributors are mostly of that class, and who have published articles of that character, two of which I enclose. Why, then, should I be blamed? I call upon you, as gentlemen and brother publishers, to do me but simple justice in this matter. Where the fault belongs, there let the censure fall. I send you a belongs, there let the censure latt. I send you a January number. You will see that Grace Green-mood's name is withdrawn from the cover, where it was placed nominally as editor, she never having had the least control over its columns. I have not seen the article in your paper alluded to, and should like to receive it. Surely, living in a different part of the country should not make me liable for an offence I never committed.

I trust, gentlemen, you will do me justice in this case, or show me that I am guilty.

in Philadelphia, "proclaiming liberty to the captive." We do not know which end to touch of this monstrous meanness. We may as well dismiss all fastidiousness about our hands, and take hold boldly. And so Grace Greenwood has gone off from that cover "where it [her name] was placed nominally as editor, she nev-

ving had the least control over its columns." Ah, dear Grace, we are all glad with you for this confession, and shall love you better for it as long Not to have uttered a word for freedom for wenty years is a sterling virtue with this fellow. To have spoken a word against the gulf stream of abominations that deeply and darkly flows all around the Southern shore, is food for repentance. The very report of it is more than he can bear. I have not seen the article in your paper alluded to,

and should like to receive it." The very suspicion of being manly was not to be endured. Down he goes on his knees, begging pardon for everything possible in a lump, and ready for special contrition whenever the "paper alluded to" should me to hand. Why do not Hope H. Slatter, or Bruen, or Hill, stop their dangerous trick of kidnapping black men at the peril of prisons and fines, and come a little farther north and take men with white skins, and livers whiter yet? The slaves so got would be much more docile and obsequious and there would be little or no risk of courts and sheriffs. The fellow that wrote that line about Grace Greenwood, and about Sartain's rival Magazine, might be kidnapped without violating any statute which forbids the enslaving of Men. He might prosecute under the act for sheep-stealing;

but the penalty is light, if the fleece is worth the trouble of stealing. The publisher says, "I have been publishing the Lady's Book for twenty years, and if in that me one line can be found aspersing in any way Southern institutions. I am willing to fall under your censure." If in that long period he has spoken one word of hamsunity—if he has attered one sentiment of justice—if he has contributed one spark to the fire of patriotism—if there has breathed one stanza of poetry for Right—if he has had in his Magazine one word in favor of love, of the family, of the sacred relations of pa-rent and child, husband and wife, mother and sister—then he has aspersed Southern institu-tions, whose very foundations are laid in the ne-gation of all these. Is this the Magazine for our sons and daughters to read?

Where is Box Brown? He ought to draw out a chart of every step by which he escaped from the meanest depths of Slavery, and send it to this Magazine, that the infamous crowd of pilgrims seeking to become slaves, may have some-

We are becoming acquainted with the strug-gles of slaves to become freemen; we are also to learn how easily freemen become slaves without a struggle. Every rood of ground from the Potomac to the Gulf has some wretch, unlettered, un-taught, who, without book or teacher. vindicates, by his irrepressible aspirations for freedom, his title to be a man. The slave's darkened eye has never read a word in our noble Declaration, or a line in that Book from which it sprang; but the law of Nature and of God, written on his beart, he has deeply pondered. All the ruhs and grind ings of poverty and oppression have not effaced one letter of it. By this sacred instinct they have burst all restraints—turned to the north-star and to God for guidance and protection; and groping by night and hidden by day, or half smothered in ships' holds, and boxed up in cubic inches not enough for a child, with weariness, hunger, fear, and faintness, they have sought a place of free-dom. The fear of bondage swallowed up all other fear—as did Aaron's serpent-rod all other rods. God's blessing on every such fugitive! They are worthy of liberty. A slave who knows his rights, and is determined to be free, is more freeman and more a man than his master who de-

nies his rights and clutches at him for Slavery. This same road is now thronged with a motley crowd travelling southward, as anxious for the shame of supple servility as the slave is for the manliness of liberty. They hang themselves up in the shambles of every Southern market. They trust the pliant good nature of the North, and are only fearful lest they shall fail to be mean enough to please the South. Are these the men who are to direct the read-

ing of our children? Are their Magazines to lie upon our tables? Are our publishers to emasculate every transatlantic book until it will pass current at the South? Are our school-book publishers timidly to weigh every word, and let We do not say that the North should stand up

for Northern rights; for there is no such thing as Northern rights. But we do say that every man, North or South, should stand up for the rights of Men; and that truckling fellows in high places should met the rebuke and buffet of every one who has an instinct to scent the approac meanness, or a heart with which to rell indignation upon it .- N. Y. Independent.

TO TRUSTEES OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS. AGENTS WANTED. To all persons interested in the diffusion of useful knowledge—valuable books for public, private, and

district school libraries. SEARS' PICTORIAL LIBRARY.

TWELVE volumes, large octave, substantially bound in leather. Embellished with more than TWO THOU SAND ENGRAVINGS, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America.

most eminent artists of England and America.

From his Escellency Hamilton Fish, Governor of the State of New York.

Dear Sir: I have not had time, amid other engagements, for a very thorough examination of the series of Pictorial Works which you have been so kind as to send me. I have, however, examined them sufficiently to justify me in saying that they are compiled with care, and are highly in teresting and useful Family Books pure in their moral tendency, and replete with valuable information. They are good books, and worthy of a place in our District School Libraries.

Mr. Robert Sears. Mr. ROBERT SEARS. From the Hon. Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools.

Superintendent of Common Schools.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Department of Common Schools, Albamy, April 10, 1849.

Six: I have examined your series of Pictorial Works; I find them to contain a large amount of valuable information, and take pleasure in cheerfully recommending them as smitable books to be introduced into the Common and District School Libraries of this State.

Mr. ROBERT SEARS.

Recommendation of Hon Robert H. Prwyn, Gabriel P. Di-sosway, James D. Button, James W. Beekman and Alonzo Johnson, Committee on Colleges, Academies, and Common S. hools.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE, April 5, 1849. We have examined the PICTORIAL WORKS* edited and published by Mr. Robert Sears. 128 Nassau street. New York, prepared for DISTRICT SCHOOL LIBRARIES, and are of the opinion that they deserve a place in these institutions, designed as they are for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

stitutions, designed as they are for the dinusion of costs.

Knowledge.

The works alluded to, as having been examined and recommended for the Libraries, are as follows: A New and Popular Pictorial Beaverplion of the United States—Pictorial History of the American Recolution—Scenes am Sketches of Continental Europe—Description of Great Britain and Ireland—Pictorial Family Annual—Treasur of Knowledge—Information for the People—The Famil Instructor—Pictorial Sunday Book—Riba Biography—B ble History—Second Series of the Wooders of the World.

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CF AGENTS WANTED in every section of the Unit to sell the above works. To men of enterp ise and tact, this offers an opportunity for usefol, pleasant, and profitable employment. A cash capital of at least twenty-five or fifty dollars will be accessary. Full particulars will be given on lars will be assersary Full particulars will be given of application, either personally or by letter. Postage must hall cases be hald. Please address. ROBERT SEARS, 128 Nassau street, N. York.

To Publishers of Nemspapers throughout the State of New York:

Of Newspapers copying this advertisement cuties, we displayed, as above, without any a teration or abridgment (including this notice) and giving it one or more insertions shall receive a copy of any one of our \$2.50 or \$3 works (subject to their order,) by sending direct to the publisher.

12.7 No letter will be taken from the office unless popaid.

Feb. 14-4t

G. R. SRAHAM, J. B. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR,

G. R. SRAHAM, J. B. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR, RDITORS.

THE January number of Graham's Magazine—the first number of the New Volume—is now ready for the mails and for shipments to agents. The Publishers and Editors, while expressing satisfaction in the extraortinary success with which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical literature of the country have been crowned, respectfully offer a statement of their preparations for the New Volume. It is well known that no other Magazine ever published in the English ianguage has presented such an array of illustrious contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Paulding, Herbert, Longfellow, Hofman, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute alone a corps greater than any ever before engaged for a single work. An examination of our last volumes will show that these distinguished writers have all furnished for this miscellany articles aqual to the best they have given to the world. They, with our other old contributors, will continue to enrich our pages with their productions; and several eminent authors who have not hitherto appeared in our pages will hereafter be added to the list. Of course, therefore, all attempts to compete with Graham's Magazine, in its literary character, will be unsuccaseful. In every department, the highest talent in the sountry will be enlisted, and no effort spared to maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America.

Great inclucements to Postmasters and Clubs, unequal-

I trust, gentlemen, you will do me justice in this case, or show me that I am guilty.

Very respectfully, yours,

L. A. Goder.

This is a letter written within sound of the old Independence bell that has swung so long

NEWSPAPER AND COMMISSION AGENCY. NEWSPAPER AND COMMISSION AGENCY.

J. B. HALL, Letter H. Arcestock county, Maine, Agent
for Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's, Sartain's, and Peterson's Lady's National Magnines, National Pictorial Library, Soars's Pictorial Magnines, Parenciogical and Water
Cure Journals, Scientific American, Boston Museum, Yankee Blade, Chronotype, Portland Transcript, Olive Branch,
Rambler, National Era, Thursday Sketcher, New England
Washingtonian, Cabinet and Athenseum, Jeffersonian, Piscataquis Observer, &c.
Subscriptions received and promptly forwarded for any
other newspaper or prejudited by the linion. Feb. have

Subscriptions received and promptly forwarded for any other newspaper or periodical in the Union. Feb. 4-ly

hr S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subscription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston, (Journal Building,) is also agent for the National Evo.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.

THE Water-Cure Journal and Heraid of Reforms is published monthly, at one dillar a year, in advance, containing thirty-two large octavo pages, illustrated with engravings, exhibiting the structure and anatomy of the entire human body, with familiar explanations, easily to be understood by all classes.

The Water-Cure Journal, emphatically a Journal of Health, embracing the true principles of Life and Longerity, has now been before the public several years; and they have expressed their approval of it by giving it a monthly circulation of upwards of Fitteen Thousand copies. This Journal is edited by the leading Hydropathic practitioners, aided by numerous able contributors in various parts of our own and other countries.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Publishers, Nov. 15—3m Clinton Hall, 129 and 31 Nassan st., N. Y.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. THIS Journal is a monthly publication, containing thirty-six or more octavo pages, at One Dollar a year, in ad-

To reform and perfect ourselves and our race, is the most exalted of all works. To do this, we must understand the human constitution. This, Phrenology, Physiology, and Vital Magnetism, embrace, and hence fully expound all the laws of our being, conditions of happiness, and causes of misery—constituting the philosopher's stone of Universal Tenth. PHRENOLOGY.

PHRENOLUGY:

Each number will contain either the rnalysis and locations of some phrenological faculty, illustrated by an engraving, or an article on their combinations; and also the organization and character of some distinguished personage, accompanied by a likehess, together with frequent articles on Physiognomy and the Temperament's

The Phrenological Journal is published by FOWLERS & WELLS,

FOWLERS & WELLS
Clinton Hall, 129 and 131 Nassau st.,
To whom all communications should be addressed.
Nov. 15—3m THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTI-

THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSITTUTE,

A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States—situdated two miles south of Woodbury, in the county town
of Gloncester County, New Jersey, and five miles from Red
Bank—having been opened under favorable ausoices, is now
in successful operation, for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism,
Bronchitis, Counsumption, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea,
Paralysis, Neuralgia, Nervous, Febrile, and Cutaneous diseases, under the superintendence of Dr. Dexter. fornarily of
Morristown, N. J., and recently of the Round Hill Retreat,
Massachusetts.

dassachuserts.
This Institution was built expressly for a Water Cur

Massachusetts.

This Institution was built expressly for a Water Cure Establishment is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and shundantly supplied with water of the purest quality.

The treatment of disease by water is no longer matter of experiment; but a few years have elapsed since the first Water Cure Institution was opened in the U.S., and the result of its administration, in both soute and chronic diseases, has convinced the most incredulous of its efficacy.

The Managers deem it unnacessary to refer to the numerous and astoniching cures which have been effected at this institution, (motwithstanding they have purpossive from many patients to do so.) Should any applicant desire information of this kind, they will be referred to the readjecte, themselves, who will certify to the benefit which they received while at the Parkeville Institute.

The winter is the best season for Hydropathic treatment. "Diseases gallop on wards a cure in the cold season, while the instinctive tendencies of the system are more manifest," reaction being then more easily produced.

In the experience and skill of the Superintendent, who was one of the earliest practitioners of Hydropathy in this country, the utmost confidence may be placed.

The location of the Institution has been selected for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, the inexhaustible supply of water, its proximity to the city, and the advantages which it offers for fully carrying out the principles and practices of the Water Cure.

THE BATHING DEPARTMENT

Has been constructed after the European plan; every room being provided with a plunge, foot, and sitz bath. The fouch has a fall of about thirty feet, while the main plunge is supplied from an exclusive apring of cold water.

The servants and bath attendants have been selected with the greatest care, and all accustomed to the economy of an Hydrogathic establishment.

The servants and basic attendants have been searched with the greatest care, and all accustomed to the economy of an Hydropathic establishment.

Parkeville is about nine miles from Philadelphia, sur rounded by a flourishing neighbourhood of industrious and enterprising 'armers. Communication may be had with the City, either by water or otherwise, several times daily. There are churches and schools in its immediate vicinity.

The Managers, while they offer the advantages of their institution to the discussed, would also tender them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

Therefore the first four weeks, Ten Dollars per week, after that, Eight Dol'ars per week, which includes board, treatment, and all other charges, except washing. Those requiring extra accommodation, will be charged accordingly. The water treatment is not a panaeca that will cure all diseases; it is therefore necessary that each applicant should have the benefit of a careful examination: in every instance the doctor will candidly state his opinion, and them applicants will be at liberty to become patients or not, as they think proper. This examination can be made in Philadelphia, or at the Institute, for which a fee of five dollars is to be paid at the time of making the examination.

Institute.

At the Livery Stable, they can procure carriages or saddle horses, (for Ladies or Gentlemen,) and such as wish to keep their own horses at Parkeville can have them well taken care of, at livery stable prices.

A stage runs daily from the Institute to Red Bank.

Oct. 25-tf.

Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, one door west of Gilman's Drug Store.

THE citizens of Washington and strangers visiting the city are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just opened a gallery as above, which he has fitted up in elegant style, with all the latest improvements, including AN EXTENSIVE SKYLIGHT, and is now prepared to take pictures of all sizes, single or groups, which his long exp rience and great success emi

roups, which his long exp reace and the him to say will be pronounced by competent judges fully qual to any specimens of the phonographic art ever produced in the United States.

Cabinet pictures, measuring eleven by fourteen in hes, pes. Pictures taken equally well in cloudy as in fair weather.

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S published monthly, containing thirty-two large octa-nages, devoted to the dissemination of the principles

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T. Seelye, M. D., Cleveland Water Cure, O. C. C. Shieferdecker, Willow Grove Water Cure, Pa. R. S. Haughton, M. D., 51 Tenth street, New York. Terms, always in advance.

Address, post paid, R. HOLLAND, Publisher, Utica New York. Jan. 31-3m LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO. CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph Bulldings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention paid to collections. Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois. County sourt—first Monday in February, May, and Oc-

tober.

Circuitcourt—second Monday in June and November.

Dr Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days be fore the first day of each term.

Feb. 3.—1 yr. gr. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, & WINDOW SHADES. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, & WINDOW SHADES.

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Trecompensed by making cheap purchases for cash, by
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Nos. 18 and 20 North Second street, Philadelphia, second
foor, one door below Christ Church.

Three thousand pieces of Wilton, Brussels, Imperial, Ingrain, Damask, and Venitian Carpetings, with Oil Cloths,
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Mattings, wholesale and retail, very low.

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ELHU BURRITTS NEWSPAPER.

THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN; Eilhu Burritt, Proprietor Editors—Eilhu Burritt; Thomas Brew jr. Regular Foreign Correspondents—Edmund Fry, London; J. B. Syme, Edinburgh; Ernest Lacas, Paris.

The Seventh Volume of this large and popular Family Newspaper commenced on the first of January. Isold. Terms, one dollar and fifty cents per annum, invariably in advance. Four copies for five dollars.

The Citizen is the organ of no party or sect, but expresses freely the sentiments of its editors upon all the great reformatory questions of the day. Sympathizing with all the great enterprises of Christian benevolence, it speaks against all war in the spirit of peace. It speaks for the slave, as a brother bound; and for the abilition of all institutions and customs which do not respect the image of God and a human brother, in every man, of whatever clime, color, or condition of humanity. All orders should be post paid, and directed to either of the Editors, at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Jan. 3—colt

PATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurately and promptly prepared and attended to. Aug. 28. S. A. PKUGH, Washington D. C. NEW YORK READING ROOM.

NEW YORK READING ROOM.

TREE READING ROOM at the Publication Office and
Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery
Society, No. 61 John street, New York. — The advantages
and accommodations of this establishment (superior to any
other of the kind in this country) are positively free to all.
In addition to all the Liberty party newspapers now published, will be found a variety of others, Anti-Slavery, furorable,
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ed to friends and strangers visiting New York, to spend the
ed to friends and strangers visiting New York, to spend the
leisure time in looking over this extensive-collection of acetal
information.

BOARDING.

MRS. EMILY H. STOCKTON, No. 161 Chestnut street between Fourth and Fifth streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 25—4f

TACTS FOR THE PEOPLE, second edition: A compi-lation from the writings of Hon. William Jay, Hon. J. R. Giddings, Hon. J. G. Palfrey, and others, on the relations of the United States Government to Slavery, and embracing a history of the Mexican war, its origin and objects. By Lo ring Moody. Price 20 cents.

Nathaniel P. Rogers.—The second edition of a collec-tion from the writings of Nathaniel P. Rogers. Price, in neaf cloth binding, \$1.

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a Man. By Henry C. Wright. There is protectly no history; only biography."—R. W. Emerson. Price \$1.
The above works are just published and for sale by
Sept. 27.—6m. BELA MARSH, 25 Cornhill, Boston. THE PRIEND OF YOUTH, THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Bailey, and published at Washington, can be had at the Boston Agency for the National Era, 25 Cornhill, Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; derivered in Boston, free of postags, 75 cents.

GEORGE W. LIGHT, Nov. 25.

SPRINGDALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

This Institution is agreeably situated in a healthy part of Loudoun county, Virginia, eight miles west of Leesburg, and two mbes south of the stage road leading from Washington to Winchester.

The summer term will commence on the 18th of Fifth month, (May.) The winter term will commence on the 18th of Fifth month, (May.) The winter term will commence on the 18th of Steventh month, (November.)

The branches taught are—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Grammar, Composition. Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Algebra, Rhetorie, the French Language, Drawing, Painting, and Needlework.

Lectures are delivered on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry, illustrated by pleasing experiments.

A library, a cabinet of minerals, and philosophical apparatus, are provided for the use of the school. The discipline is strictly parental; and every effort is made to induce in the minds of the pupils a love of knowledge and desire of excellence as the proper stimulants to exertion.

The terms, for tuition, board, and washing, are §100 per annum, or \$50 per term of 23 weeks. The only extra charges are 50 cents per quarter for fights, pens, and pencils; \$3 per quarter for French lessons, and the same for drawing and painting. Books and stationery furnished at the usual prices, when required.

Scholars sent to the Point of Rocks will the conversed to

painting. Books and stationery furnished at the usual pri-ces, when required.

Scholars sent to the Point of Rucks will be conveyed to the school free of charge, by giving timely notice, directed SAMUEL M. JANNEY, Principal

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LARD FOR OIL. ARP WANTED .- Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O

PATENT Salamander Noapstone lived Iron Chests, that will stand more fire than any others made in this country. Also, a large supply of Patent Air Chamber Iron Chesta, 700 now in use, and we still make chests in the ordinary way, at very low prices. State-lined Refrigerators, Water Filfers, Portable Water Closets for the sick and infirm. Seal and Letter Copying Presses, Fire Proof Doors for Banks and Stores.

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76 South Third street, Philadelphia. N. B. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine or themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

BOSTON "NATIONAL ERA" AGENCY, No. 25 Cornhill. No. 25 Cornhill.

THE National Era comes from Washington to this office by hapress, and is delivered by carriers in any part of the city proper, at \$2.75 a year, free of postage; single copies, six and a quarter cents.

Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Liberty Movement, during the first session of Congress under the new Administration, when questions of the most thrilling importance must be decided.

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GEO. W. LIGHT, 25 Cernbill.

The subscribers offer their services to persons wishing to obtain patents in the United States or in foreign countries an a will prepare specifications and drawings, and take all necessary steps to secure a patent.

From their long experience as practical mechanics, added to a thorough knowledge of the Patent I aws, and acquaint-ance with the details connected with the business of the Patent Office, they trust they will be able to give satisfaction to their employers, both in the clearness and precision of their spec'acations, and in the promptness and ability with which they transact all business intrusted to them.

Persons reciding at a distance may procure all necessary information, have their business transacted, and obtain a patent, by writing to the subscribers, without incurring the expense of a personal attendance at Washington.

Models can be sent with perfectivafety by the Expresses.

Hough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail. TO INVENTORS.

Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail. For evidence of their competence and integrity, they would sepectfully refer to all those for whom they have trans-ted business. Letters must be postpaid.

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DEALS in checks, drafts, acceptances, promissory notes bank notes, and coins.

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Notes on all solvent banks in the United States has and sold at the base prices.

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In Washington and Georgetown, collected, and remittances promptly made, in Baitimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston funds, at a charge of one-quarter per cent.

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Made in all the principal cities of the Union, on the most favorable terms.

EXCHANGE. Bills of exchange and bank checks on most of the principal cities of the Union bought and sold at the best rates. 0:7 Office hours, from eight o'clock A. M. to five P. M. Nov. 15-tf LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsellow at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new building, State street, opposite south door of State House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds pure tually attended to.

Jan 28 LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI.

BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Cincinnati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the States of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas.

CORRESPONDENTS and others desiring to communicate with the undersigned will please direct their letters and papers to Fulton, Oswego county, New Yerk, my present post office address.

J. C. HARRINGTON.

GREATIMPROVEMENT IN PLANING, TONGUE-ING AND GROOVING LUMBER. Joseph P. Woodhury's Patent Planing Machine.

Joseph P. Woodbary's Patent Planing Machine.

This subscriber, having received letters patent for a stationary cutter, planing tongueing and grooving machine, now offers for sale machines, and rights to use the same. This machine will plane six thousand feet of boards to any uniform thickness, in one hour, producing a better finished surface than it is possible to plane by any other means now known, not excepting the hand plane, and is peculiarly adapted to plane and joint clapboards, or weather-boarding, and will do the work faster and better than any marbine herefore invented. This machine is so arranged that it planes the board with an unbroken shaving the whole width and length of the material, and does not take more than two-thirds of the power that is required to do an equal amount of work by the rotary cutting cylinder, now in common use. The construction and organization of this machine is different from any other now in use. Communications for further particular cheerfully responded to, by addressing the subscriber, (post-patid.) Boston. Mass.

One of the above planing machines may be seen in operation by calling on the patentee.

JOSEPH P. WOODBURY,
May 2.—ly

Border street. East Boston, Mass.

Borner street. East Boston, Mars.

Borner Street. E

and the right to use the same, in the territory purenasea of them.

A machine may be seen in operation soon at Buffalo, New York, and at the Flaning Mill of Duncan Mangey, Louisville, Kentucky.

Communications for further particulars cheerfully responded to, by addressing either of the subscribers, post paid, Oswego, New York.

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Sept. 20.—tf

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